NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

305

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 2 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital
Other names/site number: Fort Ord Equestrian Center; Marina Equestrian Center
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 2872 Fifth Avenue
City or town: Marina State: CA County: Monterey
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** ___**C** ___**D**

4/29/14

Jenan Saunders, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**
California State Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson H. Beall 6·17·14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	☐
Public – Local	X
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6		buildings
		sites
0		structures
10		objects
16	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

---

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DEFENSE/military facility
HEALTH CARE/veterinary hospital

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
__OTHER/WWII mobilization Series 700 construction

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _wood, concrete__
Foundation: _post and pier, slab
Roof composition: _shingles
Walls: _shiplap

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital (SVH) is a set of six Series 700 WWII mobilization era buildings, intended to be temporary, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street on the former Fort Ord in Marina, California. The buildings occupy their original positions in a footprint of approximately 1.8 acres, an area that includes the buildings and the spaces between them. The SVH is bisected by Fifth Avenue into an eastern set of five buildings, owned by the City of Marina within the 35-acre Marina Equestrian Center municipal park, and a single western veterinary barracks owned by the Marina Coast Water District. All are slab on grade floor and wood frame construction, except the barracks, which is post and pier. The buildings are uniform in appearance and aligned in a row facing Fifth Avenue, spaced forty feet apart. They display substantial architectural integrity and features related to veterinary use, such as sliding doors for horses and abundant windows and roof ventilators for air circulation.[1] Much of the original hardware, including light switches, doorknobs, cabinet latches, and drain covers, and all but one of the original windows, is intact. Additional original contributing resources are four concrete watering troughs, two hitching posts, one horse stock, and three wash racks.

[1] *Manual for Stable Sergeants*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1917, 56–71.

Narrative Description

The SVH is the entry point and most prominent feature of a 35-acre former Fort Ord parcel now known as the Marina Equestrian Center (MEC). The land was transferred to the City of Marina under the National Park Service Lands to Parks program in 1998, as part of the larger devolvement of Army properties to various jurisdictions upon the closure of the base in 1994. The transfer stipulates that the parcel containing the SVH must remain a park and recreation area forever. Horse boarding with public arenas, public events, and amateur radio activities are presently the major uses of the park.

The MEC is set within an undulating topography of sandy dunes studded with coast live oaks, Monterey cypress, and chaparral, crisscrossed by horse trails. The SVH complex occupies level ground in the southwestern quadrant of the park. Two dirt driveways run between the buildings of the SVH, from Fifth Avenue eastward to the park interior, intersecting with a north-south dirt driveway that runs behind the SVH as it leads to arenas, stalls, and turnouts. The northern half of the park is mainly native open space with a large empty portable building and a WWII mobilization era shortwave radio station. At the northern edge of the MEC is Imjin Parkway, a regional thoroughfare that is mainly invisible and inaudible from the SVH.

The SVH's setting is little changed since the Army left. The prevailing mood is presently of quietness and isolation amid an extensive native landscape. South of the SVH, across Ninth Street, is a 25-acre open space with an old, abandoned Army firestation. Beyond is Eighth Street and the parking lots and campus of California State University, Monterey Bay, half a mile distant. The stables for the horses served by the SVH were 300 yards southwest of the veterinary complex; the last stables were demolished in 2011 and the site is now a vacant concrete pad. To the east of the SVH are arenas, stalls, and turnouts pertaining to the MEC and, beyond the MEC boundary, the old Army stockade, now leased to light-industrial tenants. West of the SVH are decaying Series 700 buildings and a refurbished dormitory used by the Marina Coast Water District.

The SVH buildings are one story, Series 700 construction, with slab on grade floors and wood frame construction, except for the barracks, which is two-story, with post and pier foundation. There is an early period addition to the colic building. All buildings appear to have a built-up concrete curb, which is deleted at the door openings. They have a single gable, straight hipped roof with the ridge in the long direction, perpendicular to Fifth Avenue. The exteriors are clad in 1x6 drop siding with approximately 5-1/4" exposure. The windows are wooden, double hung, with wooden transoms appearing on the third and fourth buildings. All have appropriately 9x12" lights with wooden muntin bars. There are wooden sliding doors for horse entrance and wood and sash doors for people. In addition to the buildings and minor appurtenances, the SVH retains four concrete watering troughs, two hitching posts, three wash racks, and one of the five original horse stocks, all contributing objects.

Series 700 temporary buildings like those of the Fort Ord SVH sprang up by the tens of thousands between 1940 and 1941. The series evolved through the 1920s to 1937 and is based on the Series 600 plans of World War I, and with improvements such as lavatories in the barracks and central heating instead of stoves. "[T]he overall domestic look and scale was retained with six-over-six double-hung windows, wood-drop siding, and two-story height."[2] Highly characteristic was the aqua media shirt-roof:

> A distinctive feature peculiar to Series 700 buildings was a shirt-roof that projected from the spandrel wall above the ground story windows on two-story buildings, and continued around all four sides. On both the single-story and two-story buildings, it also extended to the eave line beneath the front and rear gables to span the width of the building. Other terms used to describe this shirt-roof were "canopies" and "eyebrows." The official term used by the Army to designate this feature is "aqua media" and its origin is as uncertain as its Latin derivation. Whatever its etymology, aqua media was of questionable value. A pent roof had been used above windows on barracks designed in 1917, for the purpose of shedding rain while permitting the window sash to remain open for ventilation. Rather than frame separate pents for each window, however, a continuous skirt was devised in 1940, extending three feet from the face of the wall and braced by 2x4s. The feature was dropped from Series 800 buildings because it could not shield against blowing rain and leaks could occur where stub rafters were framed in the wall.[3]

The aqua media of the SVH barracks is intact. Another key distinction of the Series 700 is a metal termite shield around the foundation, which is plainly seen in various parts of the Fort Ord SVH. The termite shield was omitted from Series 800 buildings that had heavier timbers, more headroom, and more durable roofing materials.[4]

Traveling north from the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street before crossing Fifth Avenue to the barracks, the buildings of the SVH are as follows:

Building T-3140:	C-5 Veterinary Clinic
Building T-3141:	Colic Building
Building T-3142:	Veterinary Ward A
Building T-3143:	Veterinary Ward B
Building T-3144:	C-6 Surgical Veterinary Clinic
Building T-3132:	Veterinary Barracks

[2] Diane Shaw Wasch, Perry Bush, et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*. Arlene R. Kriv, ed. United States Department of the Interior. National Park Service Cultural Resources. HABS/HAER. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1994.
[3] John Gardner, *A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*, USACERL Technical Report CRC·93f01, US Army Corps of Engineers, March 1993.
[4] Wasch, et al.

C-5 Veterinary Clinic (T-3140)

Routine horse examination and treatment was performed in the C-5 veterinary clinic at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, which also housed the veterinary office. This one-story building, built to 700-271 plans by the Office of the Quartermaster General dated May 1937, measures 84.2' by 25.4'. A C-5 clinic was authorized to supplement a C-6 surgical clinic where animal strength warranted need.

The construction is concrete foundation and floors, wood frame walls, and asphalt roofing. The building has flat covered ceilings higher than the wall plate with sloped ceiling areas at the eave sides. The exterior is shiplap.

The 1941 Army completion papers list an office, latrine, rooms for supplies and heater, dispensary, and dressing floor with stocks and hitching rails. These rooms are laid out as a western "people" half with offices and storage and an eastern "horse" half containing an open examination area (the dressing floor) with sink and cabinets. The rooms are intact as constructed, with attractive knotty pine paneling in the people half.

Horses entered the dressing floor through the sliding door at the eastern end and were secured to a hitching rail along the southern wall. The sliding door is intact and functional, and the sawn-off stumps of the hitching rail are seen embedded in the concrete floor. The dressing floor contained two Ajax horse stocks for confining the animals during treatment. The stocks stood over drainage pits covered by wooden panels flush with the concrete floor; the pits and panels are intact and in good condition. One of the original Fort Ord stocks has been returned to the SVH and is placed over the northern pit.[5]

The room is illumined by fourteen double-hung windows and original overhead electrical lights consisting of a porcelain base and naked bulbs. All doors and windows of the C-5 are original. The building contains original toilets and sinks, cabinets, heater duct, and miscellaneous hardware, in good condition.

The building is currently used for public events and office space for an equestrian club. All windows were re-caulked and painted in January 2014. The window of a dispensary room at the waist of the building was protected by a chain-link screen that was removed and stored. Repair for a broken light in a window along Fifth Avenue was pending at the time of nomination. The roof vents and jacks were removed during reroofing in January 2014, with the intention of repair and replacement. The floor is concrete with linoleum tile in the western half. Seasonal water intrusion has lifted many of the tiles and mildewed the walls and ceiling of the eastern half, where water intrudes under a sliding horse door.

[5] The stock was retrieved from Los Coches Animal Hospital in Soledad, Monterey County, California, in January 8, 2011, by representatives from Friends of the Fort Ord Warhorse, the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Historical Preservation Group, and the California Historical Artillery Society and placed on the C-5 dressing floor. The provenance of the stock is attested by Gary M. Deter, DVM, who removed it from the SVH in the 1960s and used it in practice many years before passing it on to Tim Eastman, DVM. Dr. Eastman in turn gave the stocks to Coral Armstrong, DVM, who donated it to City of Marina.

A hand lettered Fort Ord Riding Stables sign was discovered in a Ward B storage area in 2010, and mounted on the walls of the C-5 dressing floor by Friends of the Fort Ord Warhorse in 2011 with two other found Army signs "HQ Commandant," and "7th Infantry Div. (Light) Division Protocol Office."

Colic Building (T-3141)

This building is separated from the C-5 by a 30' grassy area and 10' driveway. The drawing number and plans have not been located;[6] it is presumed to be a standard Army Corps of Engineers-designed VCB-1, one-story colic building from 700-486 plans dated November 1940, complete with termite shield. The building was originally 30x20, and received an early 20x20 one-story addition. VCBs were authorized one per camp for each 3,000 animal strength, including colic room, heater, and supply room.

The construction is concrete foundation and floors with wood framed walls and asphalt roofing. The exterior is shiplap. The building has an open ceiling in the original portion and a dropped ceiling and raised wooden floor in the addition. The addition has a slightly different roof pitch; otherwise, there was a solid attempt to match the major materials to the original. The gable of the addition is parallel with the original. As in the C-5 building, there is plentiful natural light from double-hung windows. The windows of the addition were covered with either chain-link in the storage room or crisscrossed by strips of metal across the exterior window frame.

The major rooms of the colic building are found in the original construction. Fronting Fifth Avenue is a wash-up area with an industrial sink, which would be essential to a colic building because treatment routinely includes intestinal irrigation. The stainless steel sink presently installed may be original. This room also contains a water heater, gas range, and refrigerator, and is occasionally used as a meeting room. It is entered from the driveway by a man door on the southwestern side. An interior door from the kitchen leads to the colic room; horses entered the colic room through a double exterior door. The walls of the colic room were originally padded to prevent injury due to thrashing; this padding was removed in 1946.[7] The colic room contains a freestanding early-replacement gas heater, with the outline of the original wall heater clearly visible. A small restroom with original sink and toilet is in the northwest corner of the room. At the northern edge of the colic room is a step up to the addition, which includes a wire cage storage area with door and a very small bath/shower room outfitted with modern fiberglass insert, back to back with the restroom. The building is substantially intact. The early addition could be removed and its siding reused to restore the building to its original dimensions if desired.

[6] Adam Smith, Architectural Historian, USACE, ERDC-CERL, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, IL searched for the colic-building drawings.

[7] Interview with Brigadier General Charles V. L. Elia (Ret.), Veterinary Corps Chief 1972-1976 by Greg Krenzelok, April 3, 2009. Gen. Elia was stationed at the Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital as a captain in the veterinarian corps from 1946–1948 and was in charge of converting the hospital from horse to small animal and food inspection.

Windows in the addition were removed in January 2014 to enable painting of the window frames and are in storage. With new roof, repairs, and paint, the condition of the building is good. There is some floor damage to the addition beneath the joint of the two roof pitches, which had leaked for a number of years.

Wards A and B (T-3142 and T-3143)

Adjacent to the north side of the colic building is a driveway from Fifth Avenue, followed by the twin veterinary wards which contained the stalls where horses recovered from surgery or sickness. The wards are 29.6' wide x 130' long, with a north-south breezeway at the waist and corridor down the length. The November 1940 plans, 700-486, were drawn by the Office of the Quartermaster General. Wards were authorized one per camp for each 600-1200 animal strength. The construction is concrete foundation and floors with wood-framed walls and asphalt roofing. Each ward contains four sliding barn doors, closing off the front, rear, and both sides of the breezeway. The barn doors and hardware are mostly original, except the slider at the Fifth Avenue side of Ward A.

The ceilings of the wards are open and unpainted, with a high transom window above each stall site. These windows are hinged at the bottom to encourage airflow over, not on, the horse. Free circulation was ensured by five roof vents to prevent unhealthy ammonia buildup in animal bedding. The interiors originally included a room for attendants, a treatment room with dressing stock at the rear that closes off from the recovery stalls by means of a pocket door, and sixteen single and six box stalls per ward. The Army's stenciled numbering of the recovery stalls is still visible in scattered places. The layout of both wards was modified at some time by a rough walling in of the stalls to create secure tack rooms, with man doors swapped in for stall doors. Only a few horse doors remain, one of them distinctly cribbed. The eastern treatment floors were also partitioned, but the original pocket doors are intact and functional with coaxing. The treatment floor stocks were removed and their stumps and well panels can be seen in the floors, as in the C-5 building.

Each ward had two watering troughs in the breezeway, one on either side of the corridor. While these are no longer in position, they are still onsite, used as planters, and a water pipe is present in Ward B. The troughs were supported by concrete blocks; one set in Ward A has been chiseled away. The corridors of the wards are punctuated by drainage holes for washing down. Many of the perforated metal drain covers are still present. Between the wards are three original wash racks, consisting of concrete pads with rubber mats and poles to which horses are tied for bathing. The wash racks, served by a faucet piped to hot and cold water, are still used today.

There are a few differences between the wards. The attendant's room at the rear of Ward A is intact. Ward B's was modified at some time as a restroom with toilet, sink, and hot-water heater. The western end of Ward A was walled off to create a large storage area entered from Fifth Avenue. This area is mainly in its original state, except for the lack of stall partitioning, and provides a good example of what the interiors must have looked like before the tackrooms were added. The display the stall numbers, and how boards were slid in place to form partitions between the stalls is clearly to be seen. On the southern side, it appears that the original

kickboards against the walls are present. Heavy kickboards beside the sliding door leading to Fifth Avenue might not be original. In the rafters lies a section of the white picket fencing once common at the SVH and throughout the post, and two canvas stretchers with wooden handles. By contrast with Ward A, Ward B was not modified to create a storage room. Its corridor extends the length of the building before opening on Fifth Avenue, per the blueprints. The Fifth Avenue end is fitted with two usable stalls to the north of the corridor and a lumber/storage room to the south.

Extensive roof sheathing damage in the southern length of Ward A was repaired in January 2014. As part of its stabilization, the City of Marina intends to repair the hardware and doors as needed. The wards are presently used for storage of hay, tack, and a tractor.

C-6 Veterinary Surgical Clinic (T-3144)

Horse surgery was performed in the C-6 veterinary surgical clinic, drawing series 700-272, Office of the Quartermaster General, May 1937. The original dimensions, 84.2 x 25.4 feet, are the same as the C-5's and the layout was originally very similar, including a sliding door at the eastern end.

C-6 clinics were authorized one per camp and included an office, latrine, rooms for supplies and heater, dispensary, laboratory, and room with operating table and hitching rails. Construction is concrete foundation and floors with wood frame walls and asphalt roofing. This building was converted in 1946-1948 into a small animal clinic. Its stocks, tilting operating table for horses, and hitching posts were removed and kennels were added to the north and south sides of the building, possibly by the 25th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon, which trained at Fort Ord in the 1950s.[8] Only slight modifications were made to the original building in adding the lean-to roofs that cover these kennels, and the original exterior walls and windows are intact and easily seen. The stonework at the street may be original; research has not been done on this feature. The shiplap of the original building is in very good condition.

The interior has been substantially modified, though the eastern end remains mostly open, except for the walling in of a room in the northeast corner. The original heater room, toilet, bathroom sink and mirror, porcelain surgical sink, and stainless steel sink are present, as well as some original walls, doors, and doorways. The eastern barn door was switched out for a man door. The outline of the original door is still apparent.

The County of Monterey used the building as an animal shelter from 1999 to 2003, bringing the building up to code. A reception area from Fifth Avenue and an ADA-compliant restroom were added at this time. Series 700 eyebrows above the front door and windows were repaired and re-shingled in January 2014. The C-6 has been vacant since 2003.

[8] The United States War Dogs Association, "WW II & Korean War Dog History II," http://www.uswardogs.org/id25.html, accessed January 30, 2014.

Barracks (T-3132)
The barracks housed the veterinary detachment for the hospital during WWII. Its uncommon three-quarter size (29.6 by 44 ft) accommodated up to 45 men, as opposed to the typical 63-man barracks. Truncations of this sort were feasible due to the flexibility of the Series 700, and could be built to 700-1165 plans with a bay omitted.[9]

The construction is wooden pier and post with wooden floors. The walls are wood framed, and the roof asphalt. The aqua media is in fair condition and the fire escape is intact in fair condition. The barracks may have been customized: plans generally called for a dormitory on the ground floor, but the SVH barracks has rooms panelled with knotty pine. This partioning may have been put in for the military-intelligence unit that used the building post-war, until 1994.[10]

Upstairs, the original dormitory space has been partitioned into classrooms. All windows are reinforced with chain-link screening; whether this was installed for the barracks or intelligence function is unknown. Two of the four toilets in the lavatory are intact, as well as a sink and the original large, metal-sheathed shower room. A stainless steel sink like those in the colic and C-6 buildings is present, but whether it was there originally is unknown. The building is entered by two doors facing Fifth Avenue and a ground floor door on the northern side, with a fire escape door above. This building was not included in the City of Marina's envelope stabilization, as it is owned by Marina Coast Water District. Its stoop treads are rotten and the outside door to the heater room is ripped off and lying nearby. The original Ajax forced-air heater and water heater are present, but vandalized. A tree growing under the aqua media threatens eventually to dislodge it. The building was last used by the 902nd Military Intelligence Group INSCOM, Army Counterintelligence Detachment, and has been vacant since. Marina Coast Water District recently voted to pursue estimates for "weatherization" of the buildings.[11]

Other Resources
The one Ajax stock is in good condition and its army-green paint looks original. The four concrete watering troughs, which seem to have been cast in place, appear weathered, in good condition with drain pipes intact. The two hitching posts are found between the wards, in the eastern halves, Built of telephone poles and iron straps, they are in daily use. The hitching post on the northeast side of Ward A could alternatively be considered two separate posts, as it is constructed of two lengths of phone pole. Two other hitching posts are present in the MEC park, but their construction appears to be more modern. The three wash racks between the wards are in good condition and frequent use.

Integrity
As of late January 2014, the buildings are in the process of "envelope stabilization" to arrest deterioration, and have been reroofed, painted, and repaired consistent with state standards for historic preservation. The old roof ventilators were removed, examined, and referred out for an

[9] Wasch, 35.
[10] Greg Krenzelok, U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Historical Preservation Group, http://fortordveterinaryhospital.notlong.com, accessed January 30, 2014.
[11] Marina Coast Water District directors meeting, January 10, 2014, Marina, California.

estimate on refabrication. Complete restoration of the buildings to their original condition and accouterments is not scheduled at this time.

As a whole, the SVH complex strongly exhibits its original identity and maintains substantial architectural integrity. Locations have not changed and the design is original, with the exception of the C-6 kennel lean-tos. The setting is still equestrian: stables and park complemented by adjacent open space with horse trails linking to what is now Fort Ord National Monument. In its stabilization, Marina has employed like materials, workmanship, and details such as paint color.

Design integrity is intact in every aspect but the roof vents, which are expected to be remounted shortly. Feeling and association are conveyed in part by the shiplap siding, equine architecture, double-hung windows, and a pleasing variety within uniformity among the buildings. WWII is strongly present in the look and feel.

The complex is large enough to create historical immersion for five to five hundred visitors, especially when decked with 48-star flags, museum, jeeps, and living historians and horses in period gear. Even on an ordinary day, the SVH is evocative of its Army past. The SVH is a venue for public living history events and provides trailhead amenities between Fort Ord National Monument and Fort Ord Dunes State Park.

The City of Marina plans to develop this role further. The proposed program of utilization views the vintage buildings as the nucleus of the park and a magnet for community and recreational activities.[12] The City acknowledges the importance of retaining greenway connections to the park by protecting key open spaces as development fills in.

[12] Proposed program of utilization for the Marina Equestrian Center, accepted by Marina City Council, July 16, 2013. Agenda packet for July 16, 2013 meeting of the Marina City Council, 93. http://www.ci.marina.ca.us/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/5234, accessed January 30, 2014.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_MILITARY_____
_____

Period of Significance
_1941 to 1946_____
_____

Significant Dates
_January 1941: Buildings opened for veterinary services_____
_December 1941: 76th Field Artillery at Fort Ord dismounted
_1946: Began conversion from equine hospital to
_____food inspection facility/small animal clinic__

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
_____
_____

Cultural Affiliation
_____
_____

Architect/Builder
_U.S. Army Corps of Engineers_____
_U.S. Army Office of the Quartermaster General_____
_____

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.

The Station Veterinary Hospital (SVH) at the former Fort Ord is eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the Area of Military for its association with World War II history. It was one of the last built medical facilities for mounted, horse-drawn, and mule-packing units of the U.S. Army. Twelve Series 700 station veterinary hospitals were built at forts around the nation in the WWII mobilization era, including the SVH at Fort Ord, the only known complete hospital surviving. The period of significance spans the hospital's opening on January 30, 1941 to the removal of most horse apparatus in 1946. When ground broke on Fort Ord construction in 1940, the horse-drawn 76th field artillery battalion was the first unit assigned and stables and a veterinary hospital were among the first buildings erected. The transition to mechanized was felt abruptly at Fort Ord, where the interval between major new horse construction and the active military use of horses was measured in months.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

SVH history begins at the Presidio of Monterey, twelve miles southwest of Fort Ord, where the U.S. Army's 76th Field Artillery Regiment second battalion had been training with the 11th Cavalry since 1922. As war in Europe loomed, it was decided that the full regiment, whose units were scattered around the country, would be reunited, brought to wartime strength by the addition of a third battalion, and assembled at the new cantonment of Fort Ord, where the mild climate, varied terrain, and sheer sprawl provided a peerless training ground. In June 1940, the 76th's men and horses moved into a tent encampment and temporary corrals at Camp Clayton, eventually replaced by Marina Dunes shopping center. The 76th was the first unit to arrive and attach to the 7th Division. Besides training with horses and guns, they policed the construction of the new fort, including hundreds of Series 700 buildings. Along 4th Avenue, between Third and Eighth Streets, twenty one stables for the 1,400 horses of the 76th—flanked by stable sergeant, blacksmith, and saddler shops—were among the first buildings completed. To the northeast of the stables were barracks for the troopers and, for the horses, and the station veterinary hospital just northeast. This infrastructure for mounted warfare had Emergency "E" priority.

Army horses and mules were procured and trained by the Quartermaster Remount Service, which in 1939 anticipated a need for 200,000 horses and mules as war threatened in Europe.[13] The dozen horse hospitals built by the Army between 1940 and 1942 added 1,450 stalls to the veterinary system. Fort Ord's SVH was one of the most extensive, including a clinic building with hitching rail and stocks; a colic building for severe abdominal distress; two recovery wards of thirty stalls each; a surgery building with operating table, dressing floor, laboratory, and dispensary; and—what may be unique to Fort Ord—a 3⁄4-size barracks to accommodate a veterinary staff of forty-five. The SVH was opened by a platoon of the 1st Veterinary Company, attached to the 1st Medical Regiment, which also opened the post station hospital for soldiers one street away.[14] With hundreds of patients to inoculate, worm, dip, float, treat, and operate on, the SVH staff's duties were ninety percent horse care and ten percent small animal medicine and food inspection.[15]

The 76th trained with horses and howitzers on Fort Ord from June 1940 to December 1941. Days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the 76th became mechanized and was sent to the Bay Area to protect the California coast, and from there to France.[16] The horses were shipped to San Rafael, Jolon, or Bay Meadows Race Track in San Mateo[17] and for two weeks there was a lull at the SVH and stables.

[13] Lt. Col. Everett B. Miller, V.C., USA, *United States Army Veterinary Service in World War II*, pgs. 489–517, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1961.
[14] Captain J. B. Coates Jr., Medical Corps, U.S. Army, "Thirty-One Hundred Miles with the 1st Medical Regiment," *The Military Surgeon*, Vol. 88, No. 6, June 1941.
[15] Elia interview, 2009.
[16] National Archives, College Park, MD, RG 391-2-2 records of field-artillery units.
[17] Interview with Pvt. Teddy L. Nielson, 76th Field Artillery, A battery, horse-drawn/mechanized, 1941–45, by Greg Krenzelok, Nov. 20, 2009.

Just before Christmas 1941, Fort Ord received a fresh contingent of horses and men: the National Guard 107th Cavalry Regiment, Horse-Mechanized. Originally from Ohio, the 107th was deployed west to scout the California coast for Japanese invasion, from the Golden Gate at San Francisco to Carmel, located about twelve miles southwest of Fort Ord.[18] Horse-mechanized units were first fielded in 1933 as an experiment in optimizing mounted cavalry by integrating horse transports called "portees" to speed horse and rider along paved roads as far as possible and then unload to scout difficult terrain.[19] All National Guard units were eventually hybridized, including the 107th in 1940, though the equipment needed was not delivered till December 1941.[20]

In March 1942, the Office of Army Chief of Cavalry, held by ardent horse proponent General John K. Herr, was dissolved and the horse component was rapidly dismissed.[21] At Fort Ord, the 107th's use of horses ended in May 1942. The U.S. Coast Guard appropriated the animals and assumed patrol duties. The mechanized 107th spent the next six months training in the Mojave Desert until December 1942, when they departed for Le Havre, France.[22]

Horse medicine at the station veterinary hospital was not yet finished. The Army's third major use of equids, principally mules, was as pack animals in the quartermaster supply trains. The 68th Quartermaster Corps Pack Troop was ordered to Fort Ord circa 1941, eventually departing for Australia and the China-Burma-Indian theater in 1943.[23] Wartime censorship obscures the exact numbers at Fort Ord, but historical researcher Greg Krenzelok estimates 49 men and 140 animals in the command.[24] Krenzelok's research also indicates another quartermaster corps pack troop stationed at Fort Ord's East Garrison site in 1943-1944, manned by African American enlisted troops.[25]

In 1943, the SVH supported Fort Ord's Military Police Rangers who augmented Coast Guard security with horseback patrols along the coast and beaches of Monterey County. These units were looking for "strange boats, people who have no business on the beaches, and objects that drift ashore from the bay."[26]

Fort Ord SVH staff prepared the 19th Veterinary Evacuation Hospital for overseas duty in August

---

[18] 107th HQ, "The 107th History 1877 to 1945," http://107thmechcavsqd.com/history_id2.php, accessed January 30, 2014. Additional information on the 107th Cavalry at Fort Ord was obtained through oral interviews of then-corporal Walter J. Schweitzer, USANG, conducted by Greg Krenzelok through Mr. Schweitzer's daughter, Karen McMannon, between 2009 and 2011.
[19] John K. Herr, *The Story of the U.S. Cavalry* (Boston: Little-Brown, 1953), 248.
[20] Herr, 249.
[21] Herr, 252.
[22] Walter J. Schweitzer and Karen McMannon, *The Military Memoirs of Walter J. Schweitzer*. Unpublished manuscript. Retrieved from http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gregkrenzelok/veterinary%20corp%20in%20ww1/wschweitzer107cavftord.html, accessed January 30, 2014.
[23] Miller, 318, 335, 500, 608.
[24] *Fort Ord Panorama*, December 5, 1941, 4; December 24, 1941, 5.
[25] *Fort Ord Panorama*, "Dawggon' Army Mules," September 8, 1944, 7.
[26] *Fort Ord Panorama*, "Beach Patrol," May 5, 1943, 1.

1944.[27] The 19th was activated and deployed ten weeks later to the China-Burma-Indian theater, where the impassible terrain defeated motor vehicles, including jeeps and motorcycles.

Changes in Veterinary Corps History

In 1941, its inaugural year of service, the Fort Ord SVH was staffed and equipped to serve thousands of horses. A complete redefinition of the Army veterinary career was already in the works. While horses and mules still provided limited service to the U.S. Army in World War II, especially in the Far East, there was no longer a need for a large cadre of veterinarians to administer their care. In World War I, an Army veterinarian's work was overwhelmingly horse care, with about ten percent food inspection and small animal care, including carrier pigeons and war dogs. During World War II, those figures reversed to about ninety percent food inspection and lab services and ten percent animal services.[28]

In 1946, then-Captain Charles Elia, DVM, arrived at Fort Ord to take command of the SVH and remove major horse apparatus. Elia states that he removed the horse operating table, colic room padding, and four of the five stocks, and that no horses were kept in the wards during his command (1946-1948).[29]

The Army's use of the SVH evolved after the war, and the horse association continued. The buildings became the home of officer and enlisted horse recreation from the late 1940s until Fort Ord closure in 1994. A 1951 article in the post's newspaper, the *Fort Ord Panorama*, noted that the Fort Ord Riding Stables at the station veterinary hospital site had twelve horses available for recreational riding.[30] Sgt Allan MacDonald joined the Fort Ord Riding Club at the SVH with his personal horse upon retiring to Fort Ord in 1965.[31] C. Larry Cox, a veterinary specialist stationed at the SVH from 1969-1972, states that he helped care for about 75 horses privately owned by Army personnel.[32]

In the end, experts can agree that it was not advanced weaponry, but automotive technology that finished the use of horses in combat.[33] The Army originally hesitated to put its trust in motor vehicles, which broke down, succumbed to flats or broken treads, and ran out of gas. As mechanical reliability increased and mobilization funds came available, conversion was inevitable—despite strenuous objection from generals such as Chief of Cavalry Herr, who argued that horses had irreplaceable functions.[34] After the war, generals George Patton, Jonathan

---

[27] *United States Army Veterinary Service in the World War II: 19th Veterinary Evacuation Hospital*. Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, 1961, 357, 368, 376, 507, 552, 554, 558, 594, 601.
[28] Ibid.
[29] Elia interview, 2009. Captain Elia went on to become a brigadier general and chief of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps from 1972–1976.
[30] *Fort Ord Panorama*, September 1951.
[31] Interview with Allan MacDonald by Margaret Davis, April 15, 2011.
[32] Electronic message from Cox to Greg Krenzelok posted with photos at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gregkrenzelok/veterinary%20corp%20in%20ww1/typec6vetclinicftord.html, accessed January 30, 2014.
[33] Herr, 252 and DiMarco, 334.
[34] Herr, 258.

Wainwright, John P. Lucas, Clinton Pierce, and Lucian Truscott asserted they had sorely needed cavalry and pack animals.[35]

The station veterinary hospital equine facilities at Fort Ord capture the final phase in the evolution of horse-dependent warfare. Built in January 1941 on the the assumption that horses would retain an important role in the U.S. Army, the SVH went on to other purposes when the horse soldier was dismounted in 1942.

[35] Ibid., 256–259.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Baynes, Ernest H.
1933 *Animal Heroes of the Great War*. New York: Macmillan.

Davis, Margaret
2010 "The Forgotten Warhorse History of Fort Ord." Salinas: *Monterey County Historical Society Newsletter*.

DiMarco, Louis A.
2008 *War Horse*. Yardley, Pennsylvania, Westholme Publishing, 415 pp.

Greg Krenzelok
2014 "Fort Ord U.S. Army Station Veterinary Hospital (Horse) WW2," http://fortordveterinaryhospital.notlong.com, accessed January 30, 2014.

Herr, John K. and Wallace, Edward S.
1953 *The Story of the U.S. Cavalry*. Boston: Little, Brown, 275 pp.

Merillat, Lt. Col. Louis A., and Campbell, Lt. Col. Delwin M.
1935 *Veterinary Military History of the United States* vol. I, II. Kansas City: Burd & Fletcher Company.

Miller, Everett B.
1961 *United States Army Veterinary Service in World War II*. Washington: United States Army, Office of the Surgeon General.

United States Army
1940-1994 *Fort Ord Panorama*. Monterey: Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and Presidio of Monterey Archives.

United States War Department
1939 *Animal Transport: Field Manual 25-5*.

United States War Department, Veterinary Administration
1942 *Technical Manual 8-450*. May 1941, with changes July 1942.

United States War Dogs Association, "WW II & Korean War Dog History II,"
2014 http://www.uswardogs.org/id25.html, accessed January 30, 2014.

Persons Consulted

Binkley, Cameron: Deputy Command Historian, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey.

Brodhead, Michael J.: Historian, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Buecker, Thomas R.: Curator, Fort Robinson Museum, Crawford, Nebraska.

Cooper, James C. (Colonel, U.S. Army, Ret.): stationed at the Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital from 1971 to 1974.

Denfeld, Duane Colt: Architectural Historian, U.S. Army Fort Lewis Cultural Resources Department.

Elia, Charles V.L. (Brigadier General, U.S. Army, Ret.): stationed at the Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital from 1946 to 1948.

Gerlock, Debbie: Archivist, Office of Medical History, Office of the U.S. Surgeon General.

Krenzelok, Greg: historical researcher specializing in U.S. Army Veterinary Corps; researcher on Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital; founder and director of U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Historical Preservation Group.

Kuss, Kurt: Archivist, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey.

MacDonald, Allan A. (Sergeant First Class, U.S. Army, Ret.): B Troop, 5th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, horse mounted and mechanized.

Marble, Dr. Sanders: Office of Medical History Office of the U.S. Surgeon General.

Payne, Dr. Stephen M.: Command Historian, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey.

Prew, Kathy: Director, Monterey County Animal Services.

Schweitzer, Walter J: stationed at Fort Ord with the 107th Cavalry from 1941–1942.

Smith, Adam: Architectural Historian, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory.

Sticker, Lee (Major, U.S. Army, Ret.): stationed at Fort Ord with the 76th Field Artillery Regiment, Horse Drawn from 1940 to 1941.

Sullivan, James E.: Architect, Monterey, California

Zaborsky, Erik: Archeologist, Bureau of Land Management Fort Ord National Monument.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other

Name of repository: Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center (DLIFLC); Presidio of Monterey (POM) archives at the Chamberlin Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____1.8_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.661944 N Longitude: -121.799444 W

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary encompasses all six station veterinary hospital buildings front Fifth Avenue in that runs north-south between California Avenue and Ninth Street. The barracks is on the west side of Fifth Avenue and the remaining five buildings are on the east. The SVH is bounded by Ninth Street on the south, a parking lot on the north, and a driveway on the east. From the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, heading north, the sequence of buildings is the C-5 clinic and veterinary office, the colic building, Ward A, Ward B, and the C-6 surgery building. The barracks is across Fifth Avenue from Ward B, about 50 yards north of the corner of Ninth Street.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
This boundary contains all six buildings of the SVH complex, intended to function as a unit.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title/org: Margaret Davis, Executive Director, Friends of the Fort Ord Warhorse
street & number: Post Office Box 1168
city or town: Marina state: CA zip code: 93933
e-mail: attnmargaret@gmail.com telephone: 831-224-4534

name/title: Greg Krenzelok, Director
organization: U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Historical Preservation Group
street & number: 609 Teak Court
city or town: Walnut Creek state: CA zip code: 94598
e-mail: telephone: 907-299-1564

date: May 2013; Revised November 2013, January 2014

This nomination is based on the extensive primary research of Greg Krenzelok, U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Historical Preservation Group.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital (SVH)
City or Vicinity: Marina
County: Monterey State: California
Photographer: Margaret Davis, photos 1–8; Greg Krenzelok, Photo 9
Date Photographed: Davis: April 15, 2013 or January 26, 2014; Krenzelok: 2011
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 9 Overview of SVH buildings along Fifth Avenue, facing northeast from corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street. Left to right: barracks (to left of car), C-6, Ward B, Ward A, colic building, C-5. Imjin Parkway is in the distance. (Davis, 2014)

2 of 9 Overview of SVH buildings looking south from centerline of Fifth Avenue. Left to right: C-6, Ward B, Ward A, colic building, C-5, barracks. CSUMB dormitories are visible at the center of the picture. (Davis, 2013).

3 of 9 C-5, looking northeast from corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, with Ninth Street driveway behind buildings (Davis, 2014).

4 of 9 Colic building, looking southeast from Fifth Avenue, with dirt driveway and C-5 in background. The original portion of the colic building is on the right (Davis, 2014).

5 of 9 Ward A, facing northeast from Fifth Avenue, in front of colic building. Note sliding door to the storage room at the western end. The breezeway sliding door is halfway down the length of the building. The door to the attendant's room is at the eastern end. See termite shield visible along the top of the foundation and Ward B on the left. (Davis, 2014)

6 of 9 Ward B, looking northwest from the Ninth Street driveway, near the rear of Ward A. Note aqua media eyebrows over sliding door and, inside, the boarding in of what was originally an open treatment floor. The open man door is to the restroom, formerly the attendant's room before remodeling. East of the breezeway is a hitching post, and the barracks are at far left. (Davis, 2014)

7 of 9 C-6 building, looking northeast from Fifth Avenue. Kennel lean-tos are on left and right. Note eyebrows and termite shield. (Davis, 2014)

8 of 9 Barracks, looking northwest from the front of Ward A on Fifth Avenue. Resource is owned by the Marina Coast Water District and thus not included in the City of Marina's Equestrian Center stabilization project. (Davis, 2014)

9 of 9 Far view looking west across the MEC park with turnouts in midground and SVH in background. Left to right in first row, C-5, colic, wards A and B, and C-6 (partly obscured by fence). Across Fifth Street, the roof of the barracks is visible. (Krenzelok, 2011)

Sketch Map/Photo Key showing original building dimensions. After Krenzelok, 2009.

Figure 1. Location Map, USGS Vicinity, Marina, California, Lat 36.661944 Long -121.799444

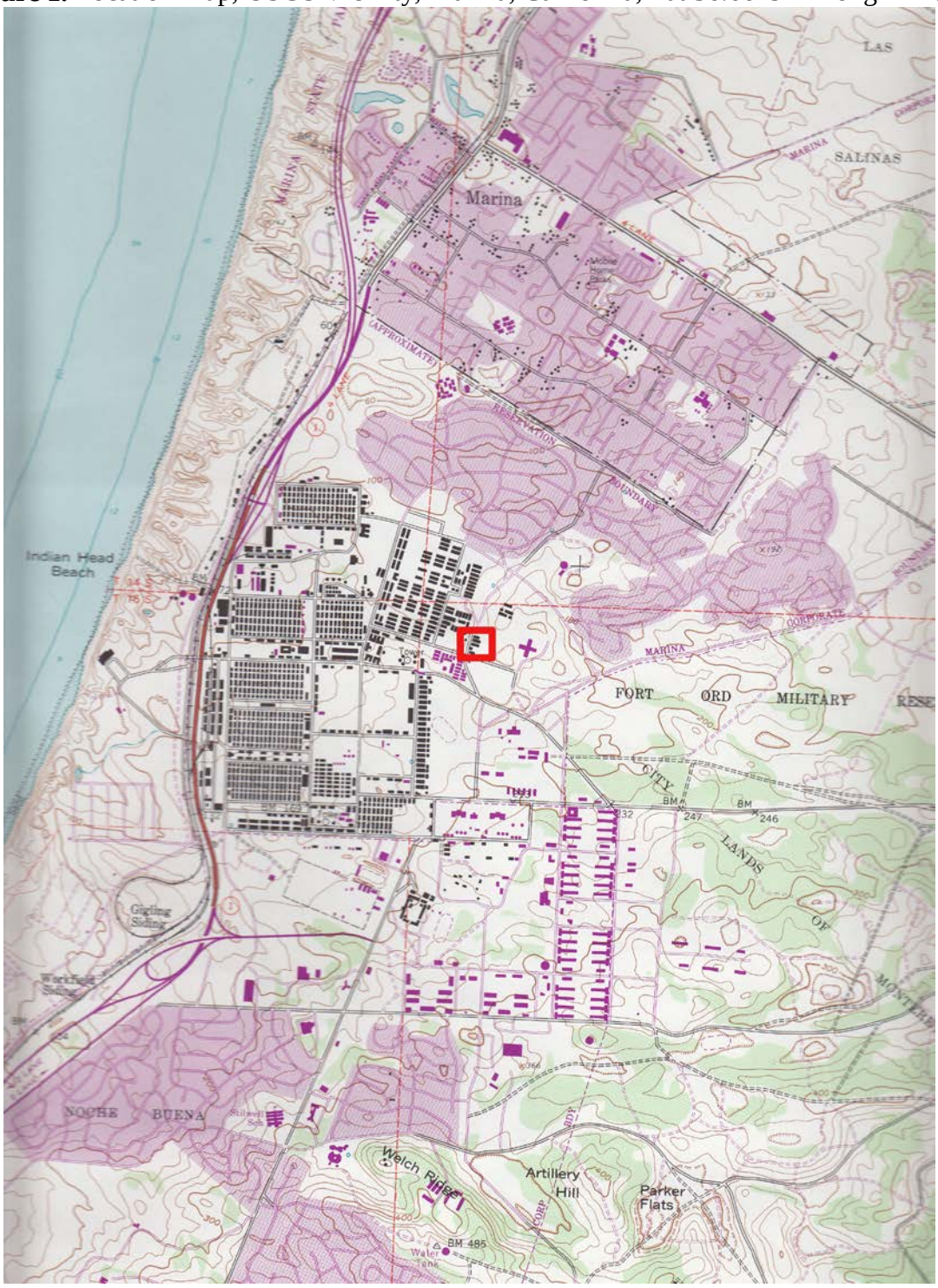


Figure 3. SVH and southern portion of MEC Park. Buildings counter-clockwise from Marker A at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street: C-5, Colic, Wards A and B, C-6, and Barracks. Google Maps, 2013. From Davis.

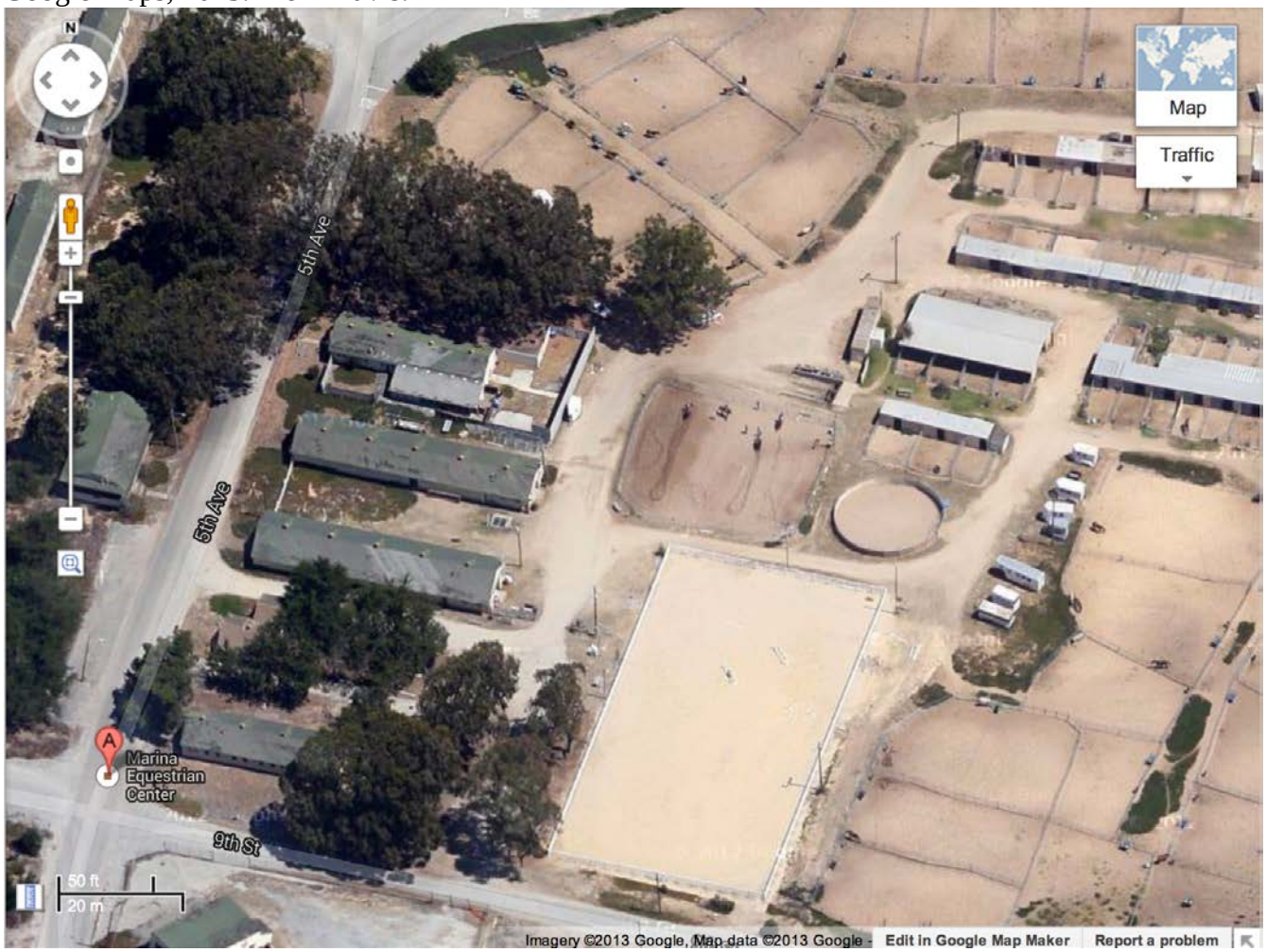
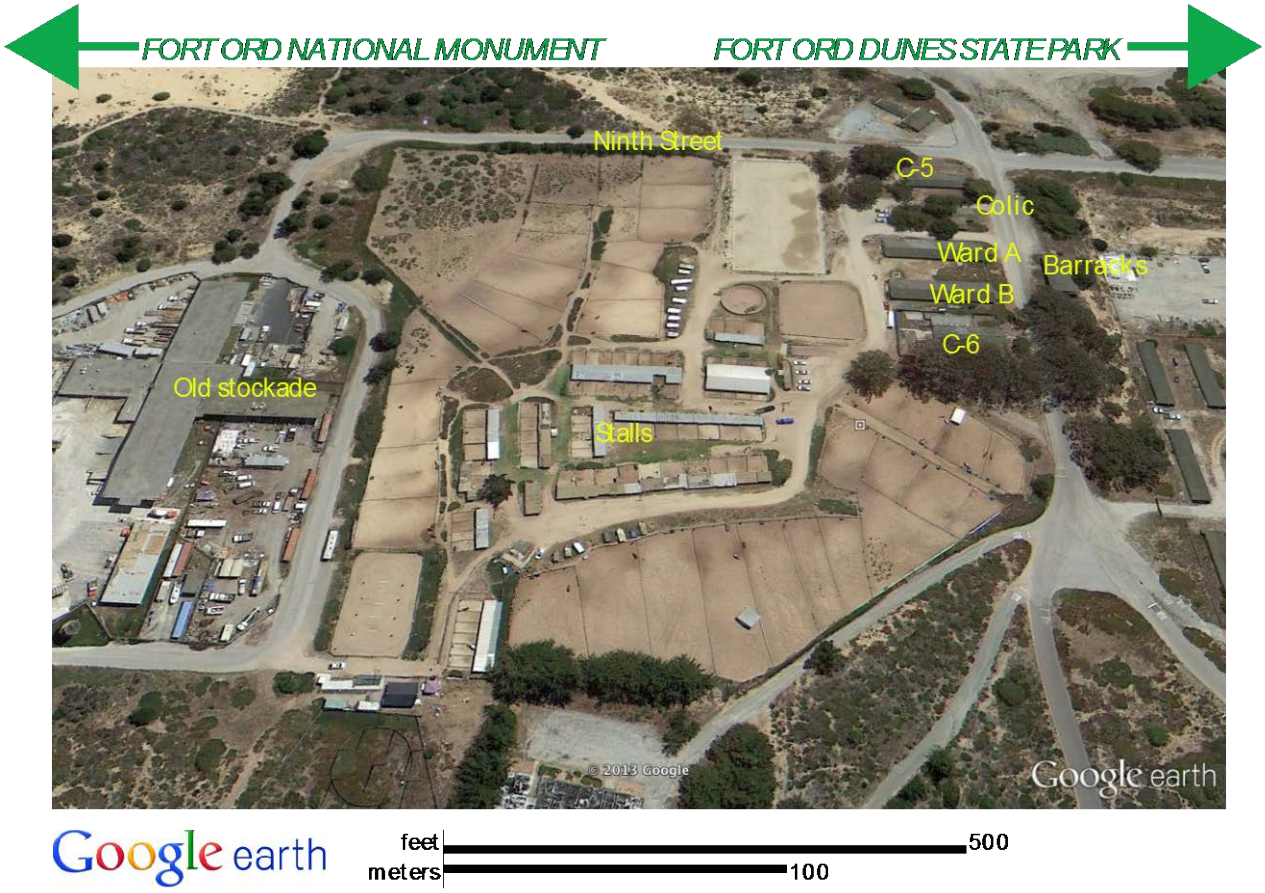


Figure 4. Southern portion of Marina Equestrian Center 35-acre parcel, looking south. Fort Ord National Monument is three miles southeast, Fort Ord Dunes State Park one mile west. After Google Maps, 2013. From Davis.



Historic photographs and drawings by Greg Krenzelok, U.S. Army Veterinary Corps Historical Preservation Group: Figures 5-6, 8-12, 14-22 courtesy Greg Krenzelok, Fort Ord U.S. Army Station Veterinary Hospital (Horse) WW2 website at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gregkrenzelok/veterinary%20corp%20in%20ww1/fort%20ordequestriancenter.html

Figure 5. Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital, 1948. From Krenzelok.

Figure 6. November 1940 draft of SVH layout showing three corrals, an isolation ward to the left, and the colic building placed in the upper-right corner. From Krenzelok.

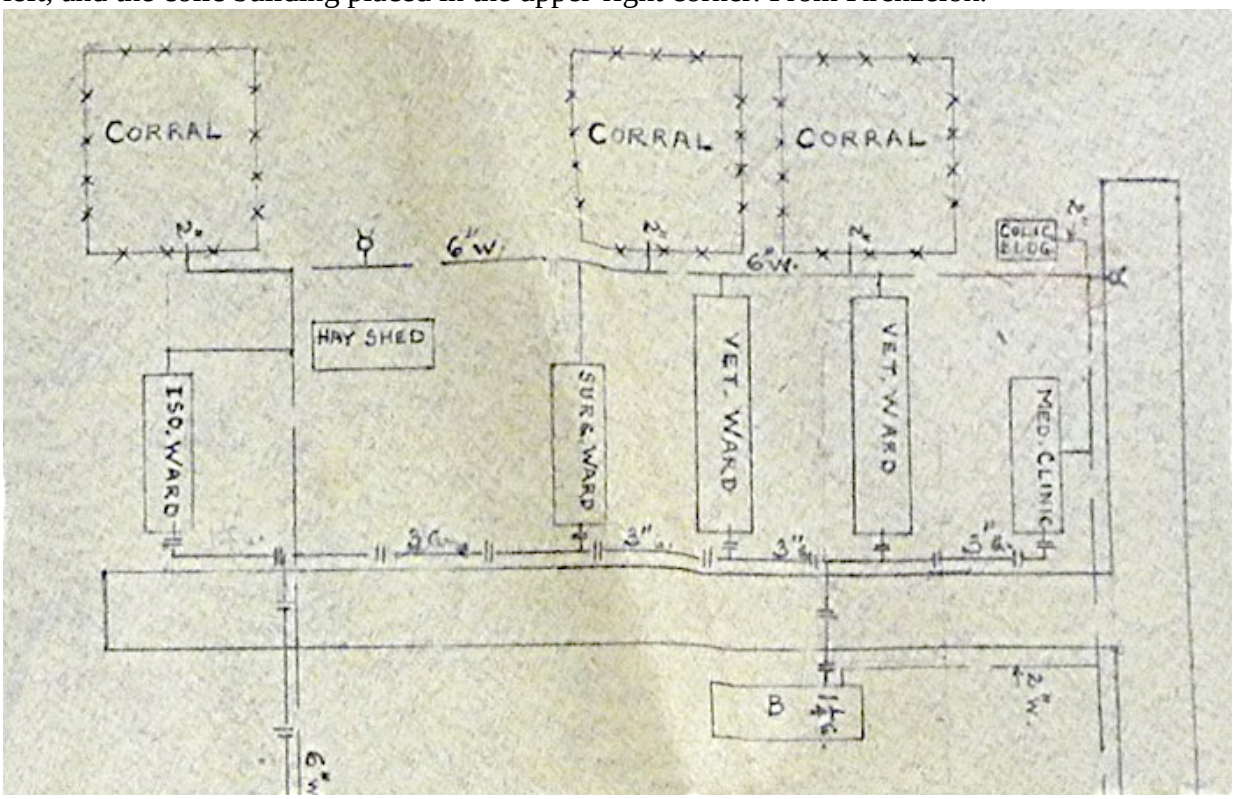
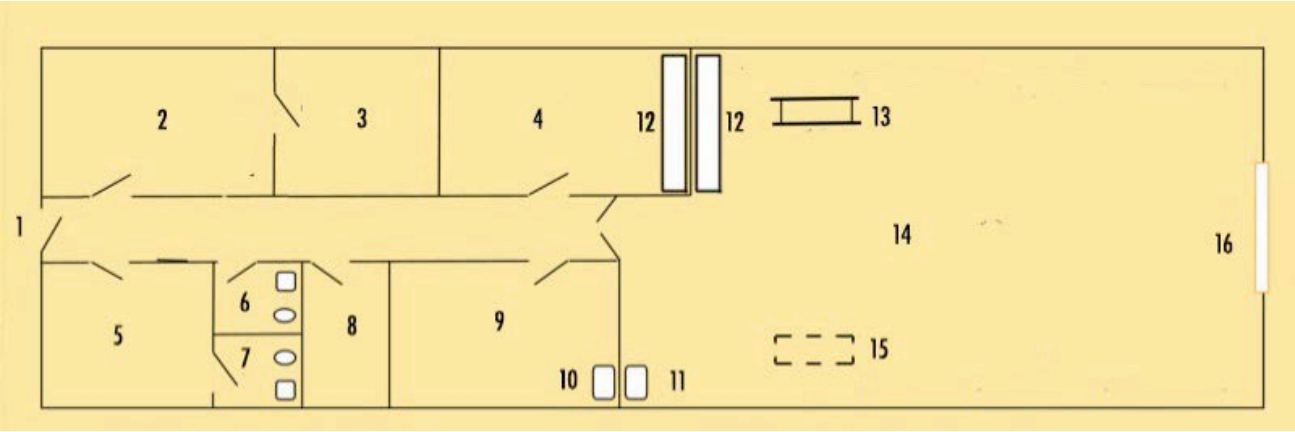


Figure 7. Original C-5 layout sketch by Krenzelok, 2009. This floorplan is intact.



1. Front door onto 5th Ave.
2. Office
3. Attached meeting room
4. Storage room w cabinets
5. Office
6. Hall bathroom
7. Attached bathroom (out of service?)
8. Heater room
9. "Kitchenette" with cupboards and sink
10. Sink
11. Sink and fountain
12. Cabinets
13. Horse stock
14. Clinic room
15. Stock cover
16. Barn door

Figure 8. Detail of C-5 plans, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Resource and Development Center. From Krenzelok.

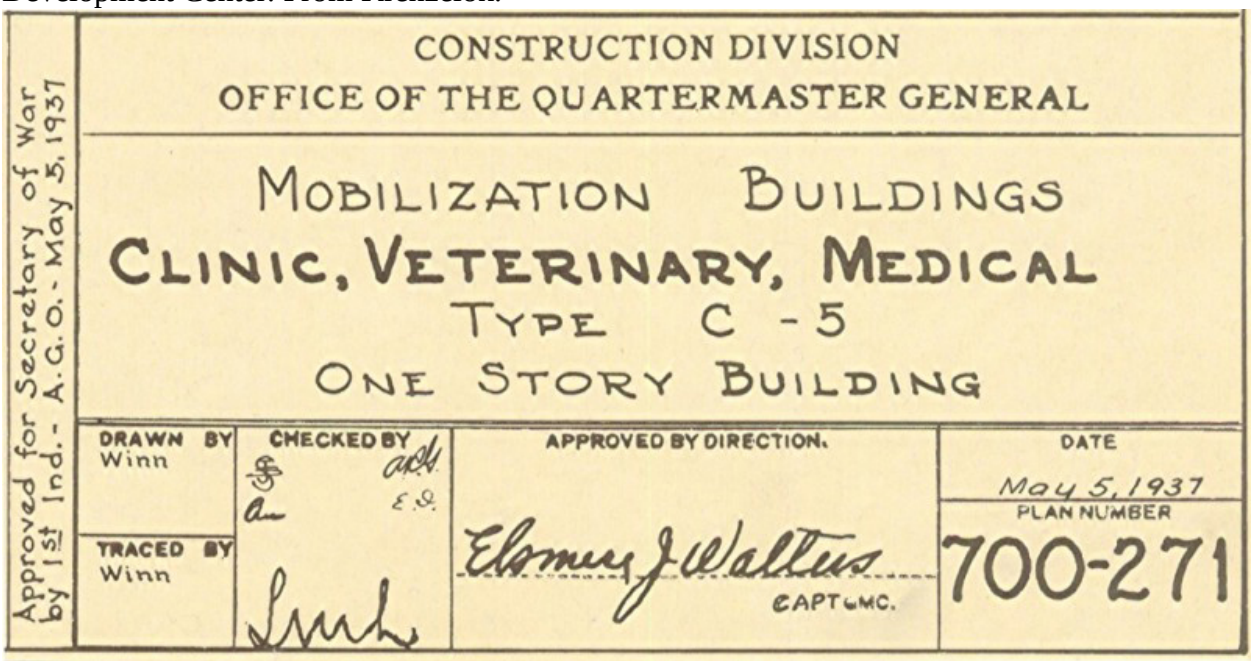


Figure 9. C-5 elevations, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Resource and Development Center. From Krenzelok.

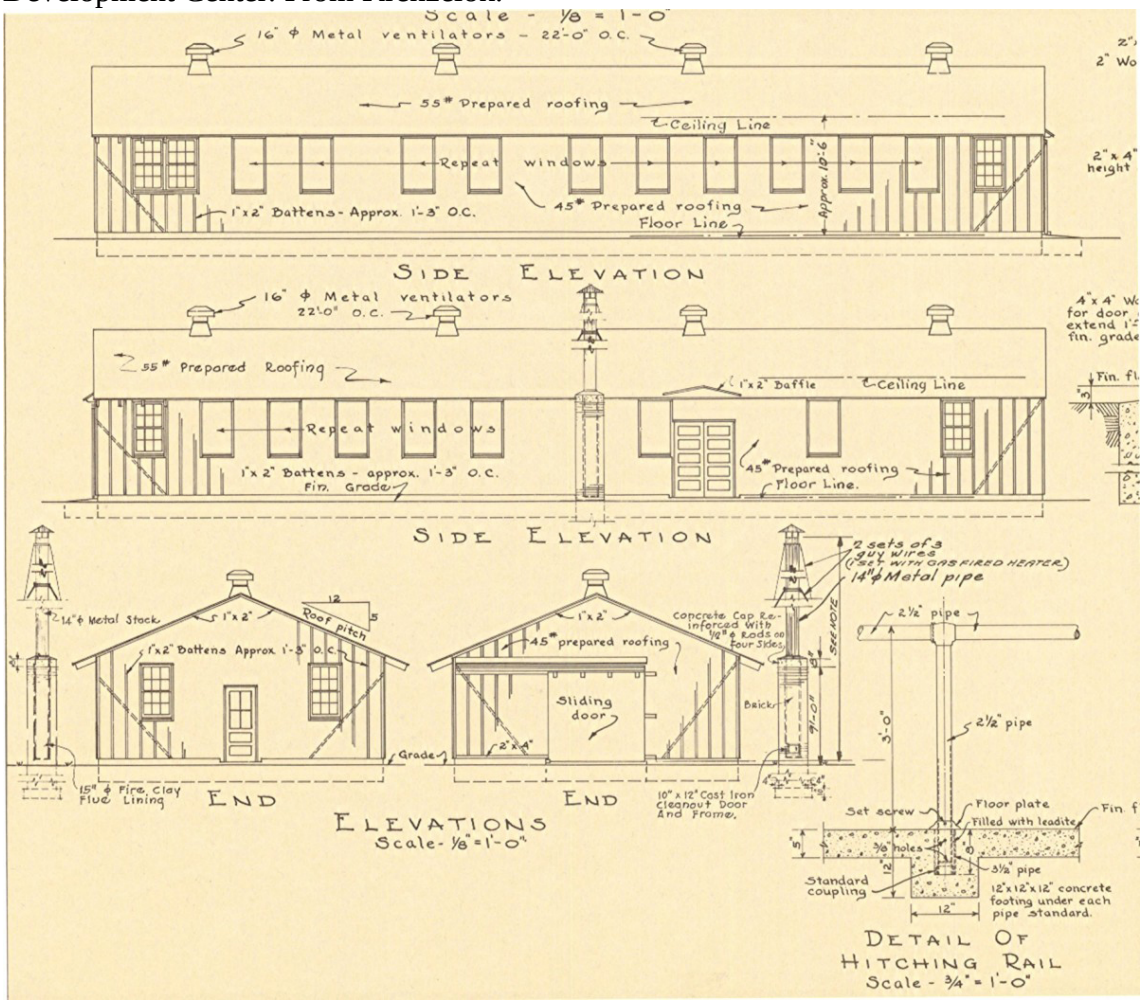


Figure 10. C-5 elevation, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Resource and Development Center. From Krenzelok.

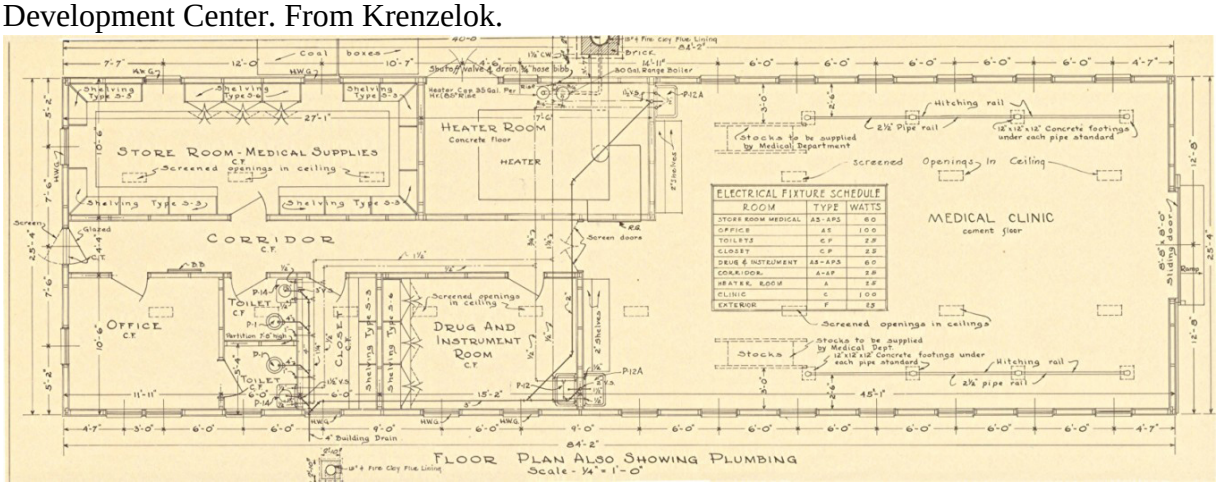


Figure 11. Army Quartermaster completion report page of the C-5 Veterinary Clinic T-3140 building at Fort Ord, January 30, 1941. National Archives.

Contract W6665 qm-12

WAR DEPARTMENT
.M.C. Form No. 117 (Old No. 173A)
Revised June 28, 1939

Post Plan No. 6665-502.12

O.Q.M.G.: Plan No. 700-271 Building No. T-3140

Place Fort Ord, California.
Designation of building Veterinary Clinic Capacity 1905 sq. ft.
Total cost, $ 6353.58 Date completed January 30, 1941
Material: Walls Wood Siding on Studs Foundation Concrete
Roof Prepared Roofing on Wood Floors Concrete
Total floor area above basement, square feet 1905
Size: Main building 25'4" x 84'2" Wings None Basement None
a Individual Heating Plant (How heated)
b Hot Air - Forced Circulation (Type of heat)
c None (Type of domestic hot water heater)

Height of first floor above ground Ground Level
How lighted Electricity
Water connections 1½"
Sewer connections 4"
Gas connections 1½"

COOKING RANGES INSTALLED (Give quantity and size)		REFRIGERATORS INSTALLED (Give quantity and size)		METERS INSTALLED (Give quantity and capacity)	
Coal	None	Gas	None	Gas	None
Gas	None	Electric	None	Electric	None
Electric	None	Ice	None	Oil	None
Oil	None			Steam	None
Steam	None			Water	None

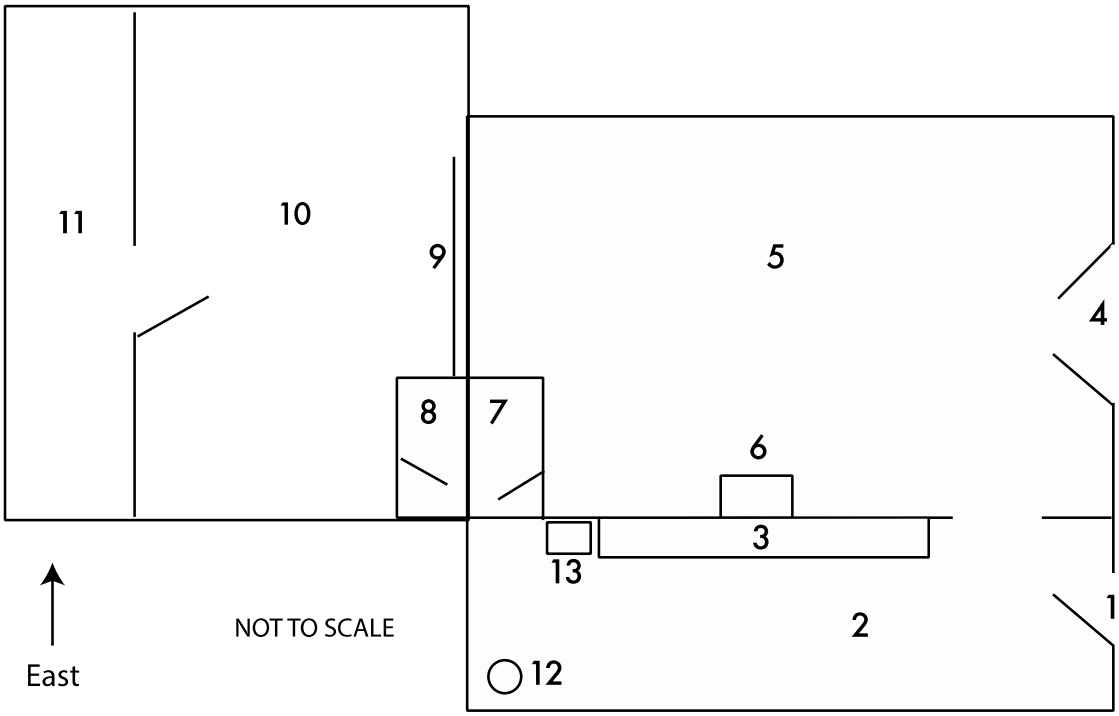
Approval of Secretary of War as required by A. R. 30-1435 (Give date and File Number) War Dept., A.G.O., 600.12 dated 6-25-40

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS (Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introductions of water, sewer, lights, heating, etc.)

DATE		COST	DATE		

Figure 12. Horse in stocks in Fort Ord C-5 building. Source: *Fort Ord Panorama*, October 9, 1942. From Krenzelok,

Figure 13. Sketch of colic-building layout. Davis, 2013



1. Door from driveway
2. “Cleanup” area
3. Commercial sink
4. Double doors for horses
5. Colic room
6. Heater
7. Restroom
8. Bathroom
9 Step to addition
10. Addition open floor
11. Cage
12. Water heater
13. Range

Figure 14. Sketch of layout for Wards A and B as constructed, by Greg Krenzelok. Ward A has storage on western end instead of last six rows of stalls. Drawing Greg Krenzelok.

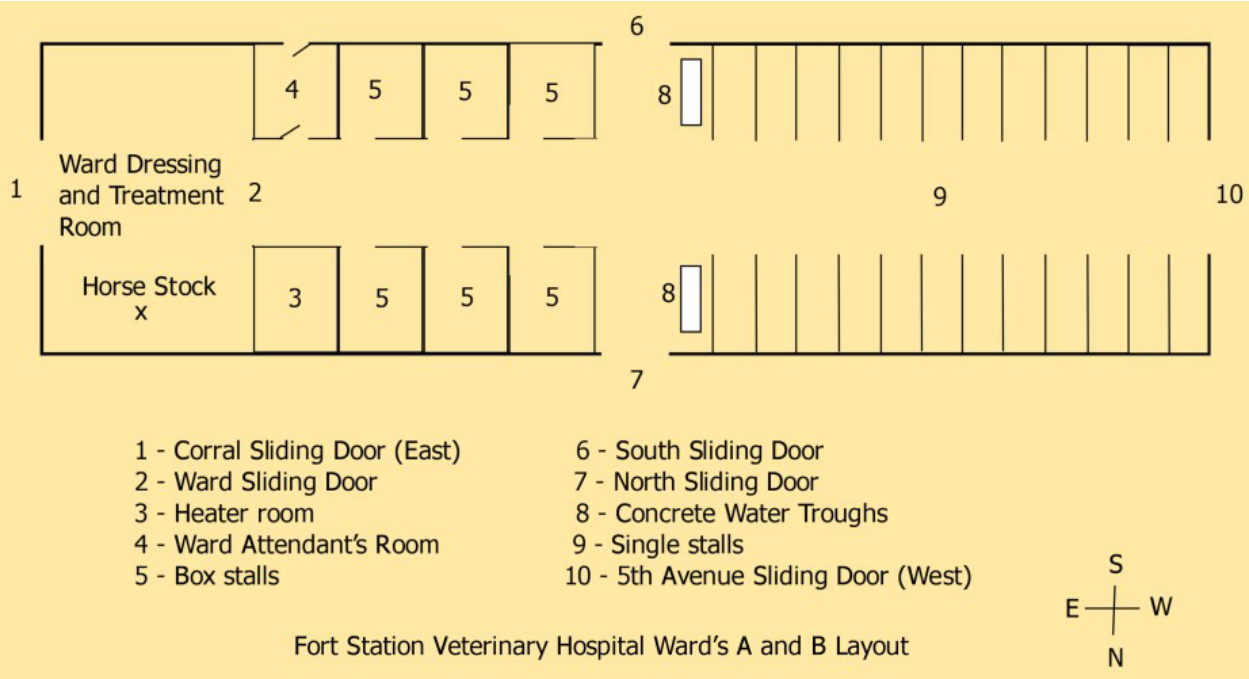


Figure 15. 98th Field Artillery musical chairs with mules, Fort Lewis, Washington, 1942. Series 700-486 ward in background identical to Fort Ord's Wards A and B. Number of roof ventilators could vary: six here, five at Fort Ord. Photo: R.B. Lawson Collection. From Krenzelok.

Figure 16. Drawing of original C-6 layout by Greg Krenzelok, 2010. From Krenzelok.

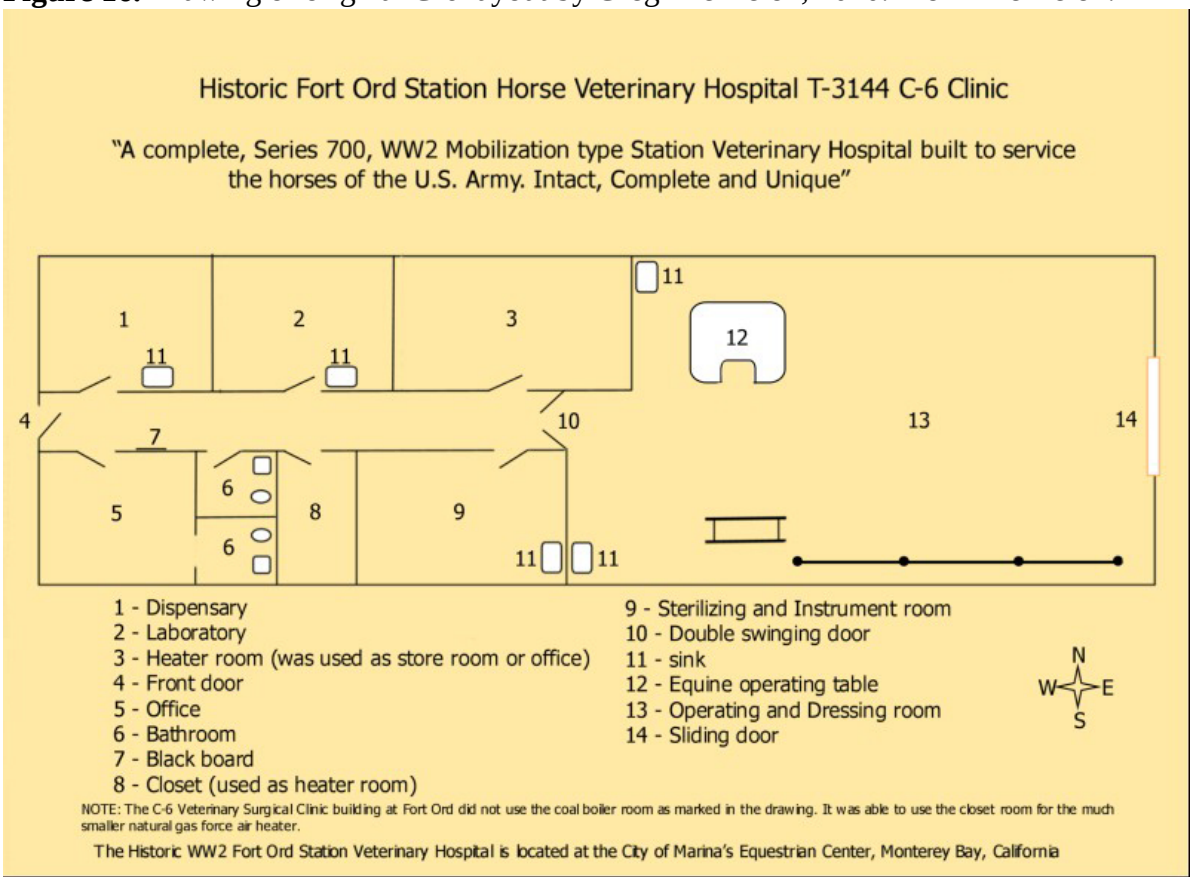


Figure 17. Detail of C-6 plans, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Resource and Development Center. From Greg Krenzelok.

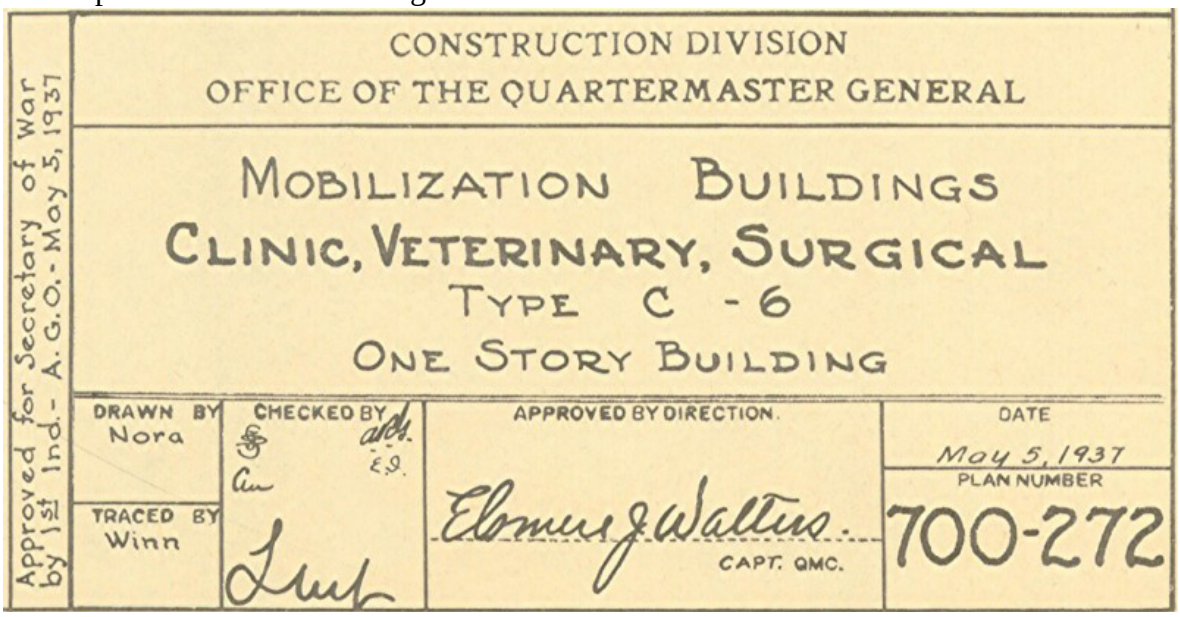
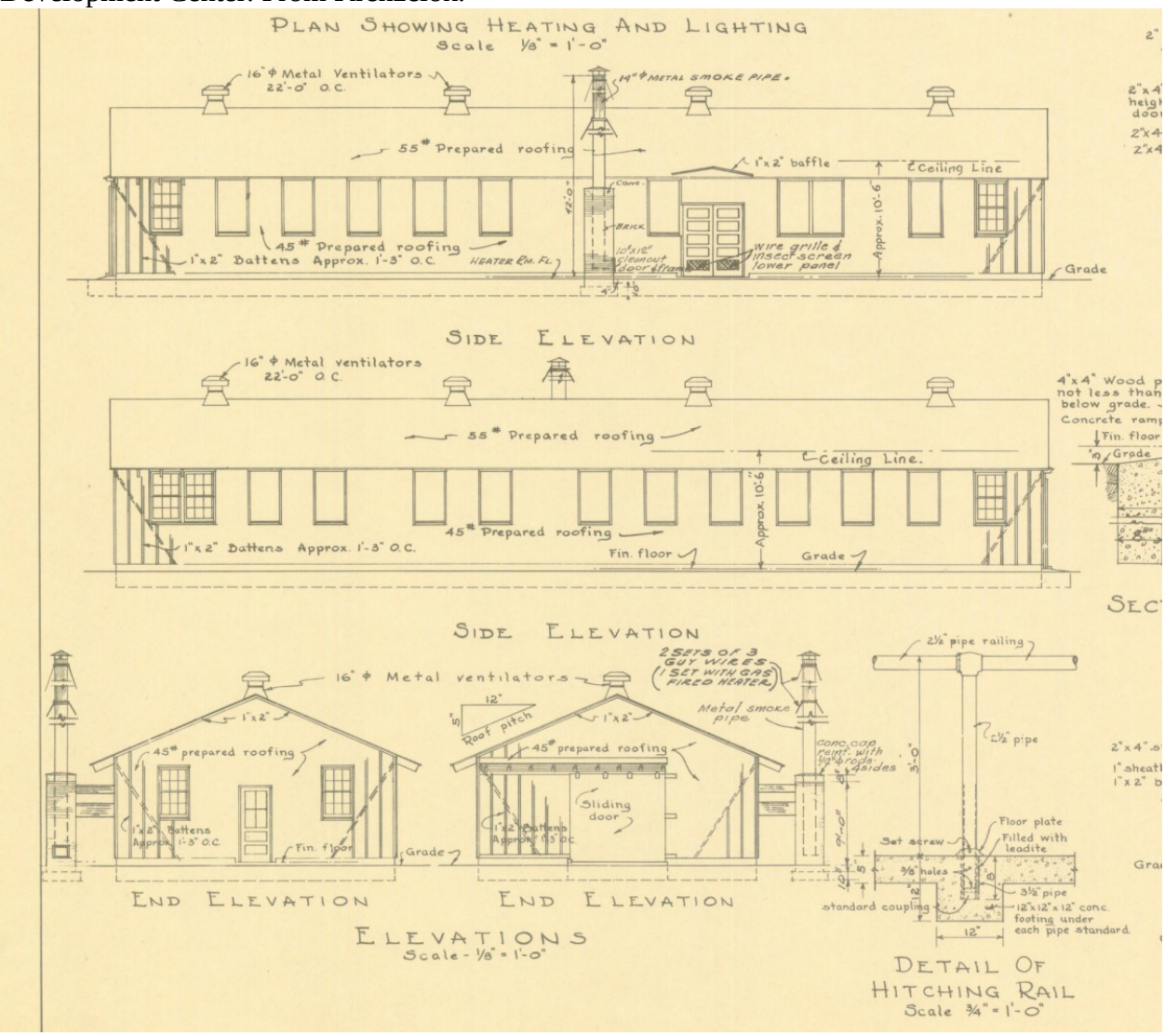


Figure 18. Detail of C-6 plans, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Resource and Development Center. From Krenzelok.



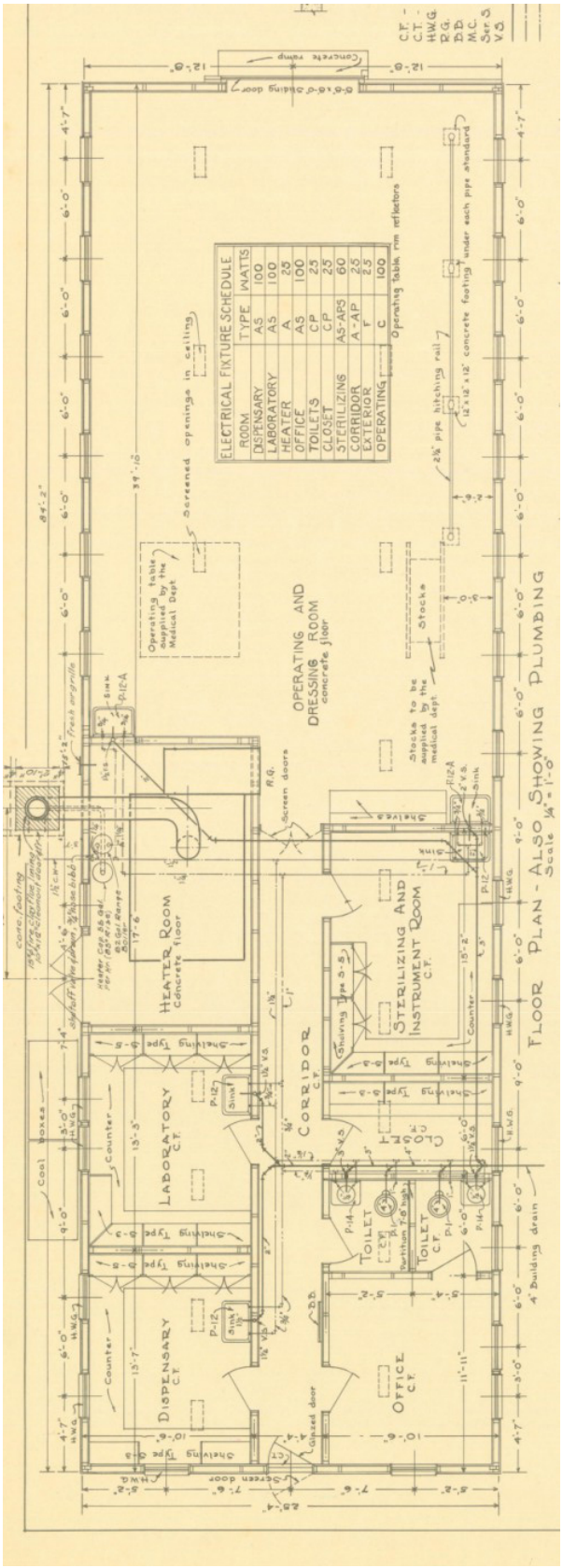


Figure 19. Detail of C-6 plans, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Resource and Development Center. From Krenzelok.

Figure 20. Type C-6 veterinary clinic, surgical, Series 700-272 drawing, Building T-631, Camp Lockett, San Diego County, California, 1941. This is the only other example of a Type C-6 building that Fort Ord SVH researcher Krenzelok was able in locate in the United States. Photo courtesy Mountain Empire Historical Society, Campo, California. From Krenzelok.

Figure 21. Layout of C-6 building as modified by Monterey County Animal Services in 1999. From Krenzelok.

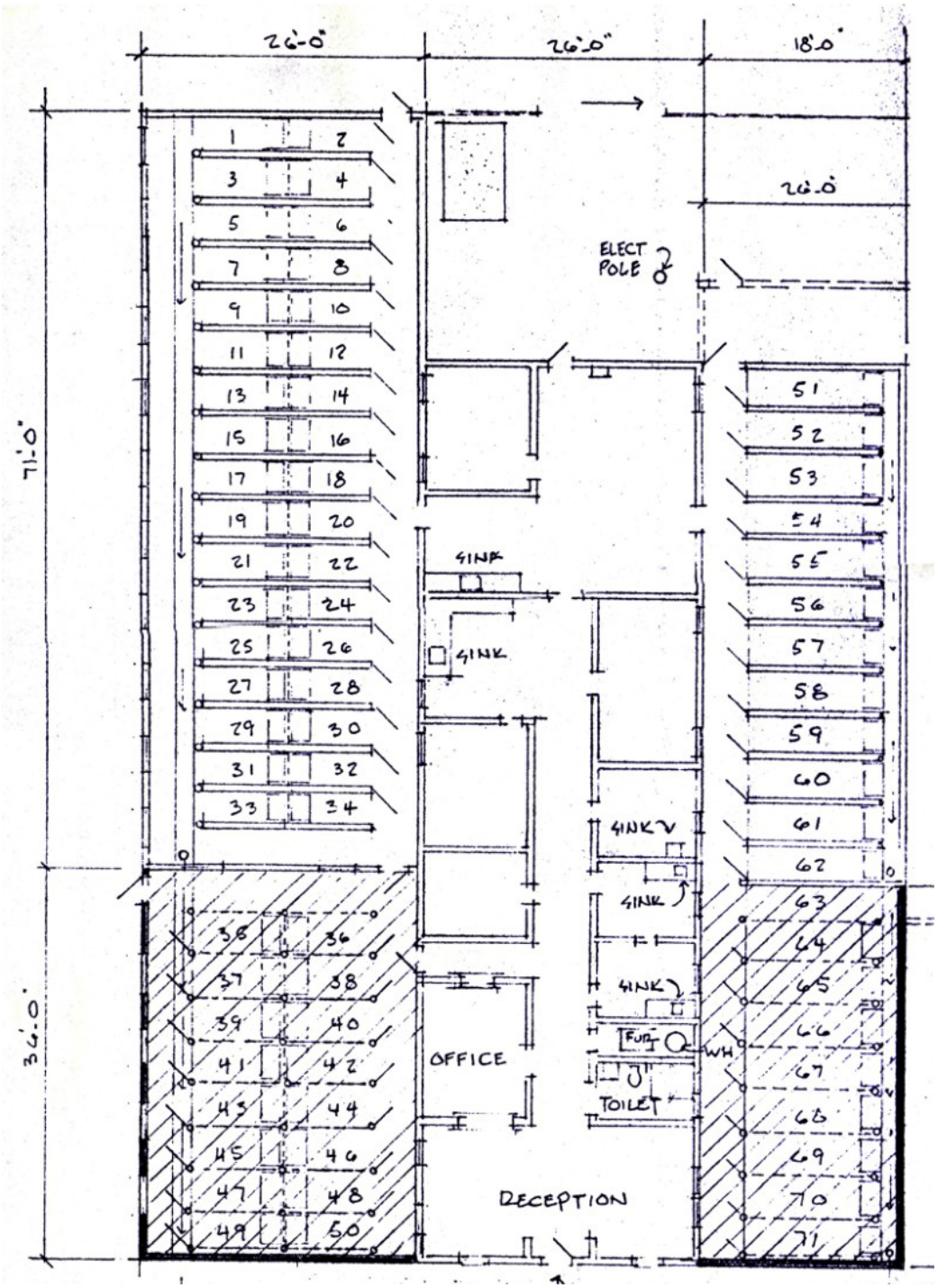
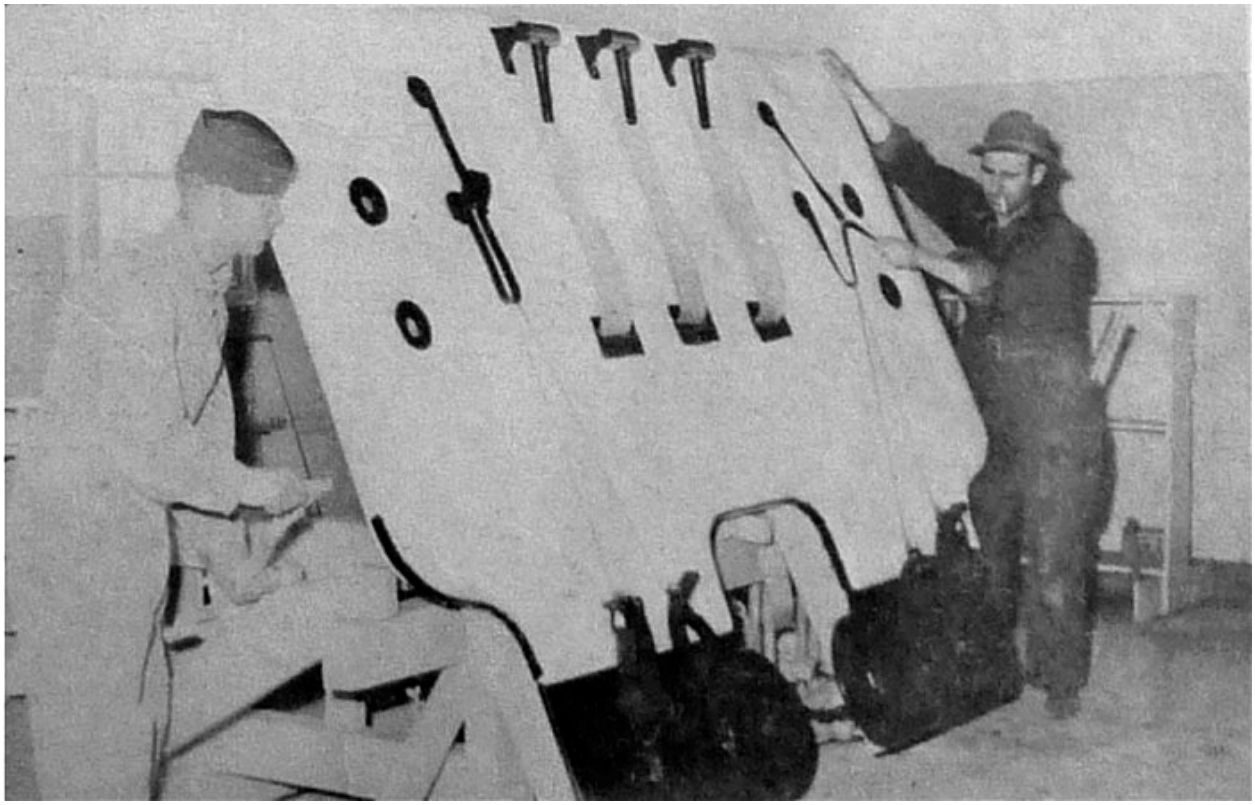


Figure 22. Tilting operating table, *Fort Ord Panorama*, October 10, 1942. DLIFLC & POM Archives. From Krenzelok.



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

City of Marina
EQUESTRIAN
CENTER
MARINA
EQUESTRIAN
ASSOCIATION

MARINA
EQUESTRIAN
ASSOCIATION
City of Marina
EQUESTRIAN
CENTER
STOP

PARMA
ARENA
GROOMER

NO PARKING ANY TIME
WARNING